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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....APRIL 20, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Vice President Stevenson has accepted the invitation to be present at the meeting of the Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City.

The semi-annual meeting of the trainmen of the two Carolinas, embracing the conductors, engineers, firemen and telegraphers, was held in Charlotte Sunday. It was attended by 235 delegates. Charleston will be the next meeting place.

The day appointed for a grand gathering of Virginians at the Chicago exposition is August 9th, which is the two hundred and seventy fourth anniversary of the assembling at Jamestown of the first representative legislative body in America.

The State Railroad Commissioners of North Carolina have made a rule, obligatory on all the railroads, requiring the careful handling of passeng ers' baggage. This, says the N. Y. World, is one of the best reforms ever undertaken by a Board of Railroad Commissioners. It ought to be imitated forthwith by every similar authority. The baggage-smasher has had his own way too long.

Gen. Kirby Smith, with all his dignity, could unbend when the occasion demanded and become the most genial of companions. The story is told that at a certain dancing school where some young people were endeavoring to acquire Terpsichore's art he would sometimes take hold of a retiring fellow and whirl him about the room in a way to dissipate at once his bashfulness. At other times he would dance with one of his daughters as an example to the onlookers of how a waltz should be executed.

The Charlotte Observer says: An Observer man one day last week went over the ocean greyhound, the City of Paris. By the way, the name of the vessel has been changed to simple Paris. She is owned now by Americans and flies the American flag, though her crew, numbering, all told, over 400, is wholly English. The vessel is 560 feet long. What is the length of one of Charlotte's blocks? The Great Eastern was 600 feet long. The Paris is a palace, and one of her most striking features is the bronze figure of Mary Anderson Navarro, which stands out from her prow.

Seeing that government positions are so much in demand, says the Charlotte Observer, the question arises, why do so few North Carolinians stand the civil service examination? If they would do so and get on the list of elegibles they would stand an excellent chance for positions, as North Carolina has far less than its quota in the departmental service, and the civil service law requires that appointments under it be equalized as nearly as may be between the States. There are 20,000 persons in the employment of the government in Washington, and there is room there, on a fair divide, for a great many more of our people than are now in.

Mr. James A. Bryan has placed the James City property, near Newbern, in the hands of Mr. Robert Hancock, as his agent, says the North Carolinian, and gives notice to the 3,000 negroes of the town that the State will turn over the property to Mr. Hancock. This means that the State will act at once in placing Mr. Bryan in possession. Mr. Bryan withdraws the terms of settlement he offered a month ago, and which the negroes so foolishly rejected. Mr. Bryan says he now considers the property in the hands of the law and awaits the law's action to place him in possession. These negroes were placed there in 1863 by United States officers and have no titles to the land.

The Mormons have just about completed their immense Temple at Salt Lake City with a seating capacity of some 50,000. It was commenced in 1853 and cost millions of dollars. They expect the millennium almost any day and that Christ will come and set up his kingdom with headquarters in their Temple. At a conference the past week Brigham Young, Jr., predicted great power for the Latter Day Saints politically and that they would become rulers of the universal world. The weakest point of this doctrine, says the Winston Republican, is direct communication with God by their chief Prophet, and the latter is always wise enough to claim a divine injunction to obliterate polygamy, and other features that the Government has seen proper to demand, all which their followers are foolishly hoodwinked into believing.

Of the 375,000 immigrants, says the News and Courier, who landed at New York last year it is said that much less than the one-hundreth part came to the Southern States Only 166 of them came to South Carolina. The Memphis Commercial makes the point that "is not altogether an unmixed evil that the South has shared but little of the great and increasing tide of foreign immigration," and this is very true. We need more people in the South. There is an empire here for development and there are opportunities possessed by no other section of this great country, but if we would develop the South on the right lines—it would preserve the civilization of the South and the homogenity of the Southern people—it must be accomplished by the proper regulation of the people who are brought here. It is stated that a colony of Waldenses have determined to establish a settlement in Western North Carolina, and they are the kind of people who are worth having; we can well spare the pauper immigrants to the Northern States.

It remains to be seen if the Chicago Exposition will not be opened on Sundays, says the N. Y. World, despite the fanatics whose success in keeping it closed will have the effect of crowding the saloons, the gambling dens and the low resorts of amusement. Bishop Spalding, of Illinois, put the case very clearly in an interview the other day when he said: I hope some means can yet be devised through which the Fair will be opened Sunday. There will be thousands of visitors here, and with the saloons and places of vice being wide open while the gates of the Fair are shut, I fear there will be cause for regret that the Exposition was closed. I believe that all museums and libraries should be open Sundays. They act as educators, and no one disputes the fact that they elevate mankind. If Puritanical customs must prevail, why not close the public parks on Sundays? If Christian ministers insist on closing the gates of the Exposition, workingmen will believe that the Church has no sympathy with them, and the influence the Church now has among them will be almost entirely destroyed.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Ground has been broken at Columbia for a cotton ducking mill. ——Drexel, Morgan & Co. have decided to undertake the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal system. ——Cyclones last week did much damage in Louisiana and Indian Territory. Reports of damage to property and loss of life by the storms are still coming in from Louisiana to Michigan. In one place a house was blown down and the owner and his wife were burned to death in the wreck. ——The higher court has rejected the appeal of Charles deLesseps, and his only hope rests in the elemency of President Carnot. ——A Liverpool cotton house fails, with liabilities of £50,000. ——Near Clinton, Wis., a Bohemian murdered his wife and another woman, and burned his house over their bodies. A posse is hunting him. ——Judge W. C. Randolph of Montgomery, Ala., was acquitted of the murder of W. V. Metcalf last November. ——The roll of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress shows 220 Democrats, 127 Republicans and 8 Third party men. ——Mr. Tipton gets the position of State statistician. ——With the administration possession of an office is prima facie evidence of the incumbent's rightful claim to remain in. ——Several other North Carolinians reached Washington this week. ——A Valparaiso special to the New York Herald says: Two famous Balmacedists, ex-Col. Fuentes and Blandlot Halley, have sought refuge in the United States Legation at Santiago. Fuentes escaped from prison not long ago. He returned from the South with Halley and secretly sought the home of Minister Egan. Mr. Egan visited President Montt and asked for safe conduct for the two refugees. This request was refused by the Chilian President. Secretary Gresham said that the action of Minister Eagan, reported in the Herald's dispatch, was the subject of correspondence by the Department of State, but that in the absence of full information of all the facts in the case there was nothing that he could say regarding the matter. Until that is secured, instructions for the guidance of Minister Egan will be withheld. ——A dispatch from Montreal, Canada, dated April 9th, says: Jas. Corbett and William Brady, his manager, who have been here playing "Gentleman Jack," came near being mobbed by an indignant crowd of cabmen before they left for Buffalo, but escaped, as the cabmen were not allowed in the railroad station. The indignation arose over the ill treatment which one of their number, P. Lalamonde, suffered at Corbett and Brady's hands in and outside the Windsor Hotel. ——The barn of Charles Reed of Gallatin, Tenn., was struck by lightning last week and twenty-five fine brood mares were killed. The loss is $300,000. ——The President has sent to the Senate several nominations, among them Wm. Terrell of Texas, to be Minister to Turkey. ——Portions of Mississippi were devastated by a cyclone last week. ——The reports from the wind storms of Tuesday night show great loss of life and property. Some towns were completely destroyed. ——In Warren county, N. C., forest fires have destroyed $15,000 worth of property. One person was burned to death and several others badly injured. ——The county Alliances all over the State met last week. Otho Wilson says the Wake Alliance did not discuss the cotton acreage question, but talked about the "cussedness" of the last Legislature's action regarding the Allance charter. ——The Charleston, S. C., Presbytery is considering a complaint against Miss Sadie Means, whose duties require her to work at a telephone one hour on Sunday. ——The Charleston Presbytery, in session at Columbia, has confirmed the action of the Second Presbyterian church at that city in suspending Miss Means, a member who worked in a telephone exchange on Sunday. Dr. Flynn entered a formal protest against this action because other members in the same church worked on Sunday and nothing had been done about it. The whole thing was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution requiring the Sessions officers in all churches to require members engaged in Sunday work to cease immediately or be disciplined. This action, if carried out, will be far reaching and is bound to create further trouble. ——About 3 o'clock in the morning Officer Frith, of the Milwaukee railroad police force, was found dying in the company's yards. A few moments later another officer, Talcott, was found in the same condition on the platform of a coach. Both policemen died after being found. The officers had been shot, it is supposed, by tramps, whom they attempted to dislodge, and the condition of the car showed that a terrible struggle had taken place. ——Jack Braley, colored, was hanged in Bennettsville for the murder of L. D. Taylor, white, in August last. Braley confessed his crime and professed conversion. At his request his spiritual advisers sang "Amazing Grace, How Sweet the Sound" while he was launched into eternity. He made an address thanking the sheriff for his treatment. —— R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The railroads have felt the effects of the long and severe winter, and now have a belated and irregular spring to retard the movement of merchandise. Labor controversies cause less disturbance, but still some apprehensions. In the great industries there is evidence that the volume of business is quite well maintained for the season, but there is not so much evidence of its continuance. The iron out-put April 1st was 173,633 tons weekly against 176,978 last month and 185,462 a year ago but stocks were reduced during the month at the rate of 14,500 tons weekly; so that the actual consumption appears larger than a year ago. ——Commissioner Blount hauls down the Stars and Stripes at Honolulu and terminates the Hawaiian protectorate. ——Thos. O. Lowery, mail contractor was arrested at Richmond, Va., for robbing the mails. ——The country is flooded with silver dollars on which are pasted advertisements printed on thin paper. The Treasury Department will not receive such coin. ——Two men from Louisiana, who have been in Washington for some time trying to get offices, have become disgusted (or broken) and will foot it to their homes. ——In dividing out the foreign branch of public patronage North Carolina is said to be entitled to only $22,000 per annum. ——Capt. R. W. Graham wants to be chief clerk of the Interior Department and Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn is looking after the position of bank examiner. ——The Republican Senators made another effort to take up the Roach investigation but were defeated. ——A negro, asleep on the track, was cut in two by a train near Columbia, S. C.

MEN WHO WOMEN ADORE

The Delicate and Refined Type of Actors and Singers Get the Smiles.

New York Sun.

The excess of devotion that Paderewski receives from enthusiastic women calls attention to the fact that it is always the more delicate and refined type of manhood that inspires this sort of hysterical idolatry among the women. There never was a more superb example of handsome manliness than that of Edouard de Reszke, the French tenor, but he was here and is in his own country but vaguely admired by women, and with none of the mad, rapturous ecstasy and adoration of which Alvary, the German tenor, was the ungracious recipient.

Alvary was small and slight in stature. His shyness was almost painful. His devotion to his German frau and numerous olive branches hopelessly prosaic and unromantic. But the women stood about the stage door in groups for a glimpse of their divinity, and squandered their entire allowance on opera tickets when he sang.

Kyrle Bellew was in his day another victim of woman's devotion. They found out where the effeminate Marc Antony had his hair clipped, and bribed the barber into saving bits of the sacred fleece for them to wear in lockets and watches. How that barber ever reconciled things with his own conscience, how he will settle it with the recording angel is a mystery, for not even the Southerland sisters could have supplied all the locks that were surreptitiously dealt out to the fair devotees for a time. Immortals, is another of the marked feminine characteristics which appeal to the enthusiasm of women and claim their championship. It was on shipboard that this wrster, whose real name is Jean Viaud, got the name of Loto, which is Japanese for "violet," and it was as Violet that he was known among the graceless, but discriminating subalterns. Men call his writing feminine in discernment and coying in style, and say that he chooses his words like bonbons. But the strong and brilliant Mme. Adams and her followers, in their enthusiasm for Loto at the time of his election to the academy, opposed a man of distinguished largeness of thought and marked genius.

Dignity and elegance are both winning cards for gaining popularity with women. It is to the former that Walter Damrosch previous to his marriage gained his following of fashionable women, and it is to the latter quality, as well as his dramatic talent, that Riddle is indebted for the admiration of the women who listen to his readings. Perhaps it is the unexpected strength and fire in the guise of an exquisite that charms. The odd thing about it is that the very women who rave over these types of men are wedded to husbands of the practical rotund school; men with plenty of development in the aldermanic region; men whose wedding vests won't meet by several inches, and whose bald spots are fast growing glossy; men who couldn't understand their rosettes any better than laugh at the little women and their ravings over long haired heroes, confident of their own charm and liking the women all the better for their pretty enthusiasms.

Sleeping in Gloves.

There is an anecdote of Dr. Russell, the famous war correspondent. The most unenviable position in which he ever found himself was not in battle, but in bed. As the story runs, the correspondent was on the way to India with the Prince of Wales, and stopped at the palace in Athens. The king made an appointment with him for an early walk. Dr. Russell narragates; "I went up stairs to bed. I couldn't sleep. The mosquitoes bit me to their hearts' content, particularly about the hands and arms. I happened to have a pair of long white kid gloves in my bag. I got up and put them on. I awoke in the morning with the knowledge of having somebody at my bedside. It was the king, accompanied by his big dog. It was 6:30. I sat up in bed. 'In half an hour, Mr. Russell,' said the king, smilling as he lef tthe room, 'I shall come back for you.' At breakfast that morning, during a moment of silence, the king, addressing the queen, with a sly glance in my direction, said: 'Well, I've met a great many dandies in my time, but Mr. Russell beats them all. He actually sleeps in white kid gloves.'"

Woman's Matrimonial Chances.

A woman's chances to marry at from fifteen to twenty years of age is said to be 14 1-2 per cent. From twenty to twenty-five the change is increased to 52 per cent.; from twenty-five to thirty it diminishes to 18; frow thirty to thirty-five, to 15 1-2 per cent. From thirty five to forty the chances of an unmarried woman sink to 3 3-5 per cent.; from forty to forty-five a still further diminution is seen, her chance being but 2 1-2. From forty-five to fifty the old maid's chance of get. a husband is but 3-8 of 1 per cent., while from fifty to fifty-five she is supposed to have but 1-4 of 1 per cent. of a chance. It should, however, be added that the table of averages does not apply to widows. Accurate statisticians, who would not be caught in a mistake for the world, affirm that a widow of any age has at least seventy-six spinster drawing power, and some place her figure up to eighty-two. The widow's chances at any age are, therefore, seventy-six to eighty-two times better than that of a spinster.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville. N. C.

White House Skeletons

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A letter, which General W. T. Sherman wrote nearly nine years ago to Mrs. John B. Henderson, the original of which is in the hands of the Press correspondent, will be published as one of many original letters in Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth's American Monthly Magazine in its next issue; but I have found the permission of Mrs. Henderson to use its chief features here.

The letter has an interesting history. It was written while the Republican National Convention was in session at Chicago in answer to a letter of Mrs. Henderson on the subject of the desire of many of the leaders of that convention to make General Sherman the Republican nominee for the presidency.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, was the chairman of the convention and he was anxious to nominate General Sherman, not from any antagonism to Mr. Blaine, but because he thought General Sherman surer of election. Before going to Chicago Mr. Henderson broached the subject to General Sherman, but he received no encouragement. Afterward, when the leaders of the opposition determined to nominate General Sherman if possible, they asked Mr. Henderson to communicate with him.

At the same time Mrs. Henderson, who knew him very well and who had been present at the interview with him before the convention, wrote to him urging him to permit the use of his name. Mr. Henderson received a reply by telegraph—a decided negative—and Mrs. Henderson received a little later a long, characteristic letter, dated St. Louis, June 5, 1884. The important passages in the letter follow:

"Chicago at the hour of my writing is like the scene in Macbeth where the witches were mixing their pot of politics—it made little difference whether the 'root of hemlock digged i' the dark, went in before the S—— or not. So in a few days, when the convention has adjourned, you will care little as to the details—provided the pot boils, and, as a candidate, there is an average good man.

"Henderson's speech was good enough and it was all sufficient that my dispatch got there in time. Our young friend Roosevelt can use the material of his intended nomination speech for Sherman at the next, or the next national convention, for some other fellow, no matter whom.

WHITE HOUSE SKELETONS.

"I have been behind the curtain at the White House and have seen the skeletons in every closet and of every man—Harrison Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield. You and I both know the Green Room and the East Room and know the shallow flattery of the crowd which has gathered there and will gather there for years, no matter who the occupant may be

"I don't want the place. Mrs. Sherman would be simply wretched there, and every time she went to church, or any time a priest entered the walls, it would be heralded to the four corners of the world. Lizzie don't want to go there and Rachel hesitates.

"My only remaining son would be poisoned and ruined by the place as so many boys have hitherto been. With these facts branded in my memory, why should I covet the honor? Henderson said well, the country labors under the "embarrass de richesses," i. e., of too many men qualified and willing. There is no war, no conscription, no compulsory process—so I am as fairly out as any freedman should be.

"I never read a poltical platform in my life, and don't believe I will read the one now which has been compounded in the witches' pot in Chicago. If called on today to define my position I would say: 'The Star Spangled Banner and the Lord's Prayer.'

"I'm a pretty subject for a political candidate. 'No, I will none of it.' Tell Henderson the only candidate I ever had for President was our old friend Spotted Tail, chief of the Ogallala Sioux, handsome, dignified and undoubtedly a 'native American.' He was killed in a row at the agency.

"I don't much care who is to be our next President—Blaine, Arthur, John Sherman, Robert Lincoln, Gresham, Edmunds, Harrison, or Joe Hawley—and if this great people cannot choose out of them and must look to the Democratic party, there is Tilden, Jeff Davis and the Devil, of which three I would prefer the latter, certain that we now stand so firmly on a basis of strength (thanks to the brave men who fought in 1861–65) that our fabric of government cannot be shaken.

"WILLIAM T. SHERMEN."

The candidacy of Spotted Tail for the Presidency is one of those touches of gentle humor for which General Sherman was noted. His own ignorance and disregard of the precise pledges of party platforms was in accordance with the broad view which he took of all things. There was no doubt that he could have had the nomination against Mr. Cleveland in 1884 if he had been willing to accept it. The votes were pledged to him, and he was the only candidate who could have held together the anti-Blaine strength in the convention.

Before Mr. Blaine's second withdrawal in 1888, General Sherman was probably the only man who had rejected unqualifiedly the nomination assured to him without question for the Presidency. As his nomination would have meant his election, he stands to-day in the history of American politics the only man who ever rejected the Presidential office. But General Sherman telegraphed on the eve of the convention: "I won't run if nominated or serve if elected President of the United States."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Saccharine and its Uses.

Washington Star.]

An industry still young, but unquestionably with a great mercantile future, is that of saccharine, a product of coal tar. It is a substitute for sugar, has none of its bulk and so powerful that it is 300 times sweeter. The history of its discovery is interesting.

In 1879 Dr. Constantine Fahlberg, a Russian by birth, but who had been educated in Germany became connected with the John Hopkins university in Baltimore. There he conducted a series of experiments on the toluene sulphamids, in order to investigate their oxidation products.

The outgrowth of this investigation was the discovery of saccharine. By oxidising pure orthotoluene sulphamide it was found that it would yield a remarkably sweet compound. The amount obtained, however, was too small to be of any practical value for manufacturing purposes. The problem thenceforth was to find other reactions which would give a better yield of the sweet body. A long and exhaustive series of laboratory experiments extending through several years were necessary for the satisfactory development of the chemical process of production.

As might be expected a discovery of such practical utility had to run the gauntlet of much hostile criticism. It formed a fruitful subject for discussion in various scientific societies and journals. Attempts were made to show that it was not only deleterious, but dangerous. It is only fair to say, however, that these arguments seem to have been successfully controverted. An overwhelming mass of expert testimony is recorded in favor of saccharine. Eminent professors, like Sir H. E. Rosec in London, Leyden in Berlin, Paul in Paris, Von Barth in Vienna, and a host of others, after thorough tests, have certified that the effects of saccharine upon the physical functions of the brute and human systems are entirely harmless.

Saccharine in its pure condition is a white powder. Various exclusive advantages are claimed for its use in the art, household and medicine. To enumerate a few: It is so small in bulk that the saving in storage and freight is of course very great; its valuable antiseptic qualities make it especially available in preserving as well as sweetening articles of food, such as jellies, fruits, etc. In the distilling of brandies and liquors and in the brewing of beer saccharine has been used with signal success. Mixed with glucose, saccharine has a sweetness equal to the finest refined sugar. Further, saccharine serves a distinctly medical purpose. It is employed to disguise the unpleasant taste of medicine and in the preparation of medicated wines and other cordials. It has also been highly indorsed as a substitute for sugar for those suffering from diabetes and from fatness. Unlike sugar, it does not go to form surplus nourishment. Finally it may be added that this highly concentrated sweetening substance requires only a little intelligence to be successfully used in the household.

Singular Betrothal Custom.

"They have a queer betrothal custom down among the common natives or peons of Guatemala," said Alfred Thompson, "which is scarcely romantic for the girl. I was passing the hut of a native on a finca or coffee plantation, one day, when I saw an old woman belaboring her daughter with a good sized stick, which she applied vigorously across the shoulders and body of her beloved offspring, who set up wails of woe and pain, though I fancy her tears were quickly dried, for it was a significant event for her. This is the way the old lady gave her consent to the marriage of her daughter. The natives receive but little cash during the year. The priests charge what is there considered a good sum for performing a marriage ceremony, and the natives of the lower classes dispense with it. The mother beats the daughter, there is a feast of frijolli and tortilli cakes and the dispensation of unlimited quantities of native whisky, everybody is happy and drunk, and that constitutes the marriage, which, singular as it may appear, is regarded and observed, as a rule, faithfully.

Sentenced to Matrimony.

Gripsack.]

A young man and a young woman were contesting possession of a piece of property, the one claiming under an old lease, the other under an old will.

"It strikes me," said the justice, "that there is a pleasant and easy way to terminate this lawsuit. The plaintiff seems to be a respectable young man, and this is a very nice young woman. They can both get married and live upon the farm. If they go on with the law proceedings, the property will all be frittered away among the lawyers, who, I am sure, are not ungallant enough to wish the marriage not to come off."

The lady blushed, and the young man stammered that they "liked each other a little bit," so a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff on the condition of his promise to marry the defendant within two months, a stay of execution being put to the verdict till the marriage ceremony should be completed.

This is about the first couple ever sentenced to matrimony in a court of law.

A Love Song in M inut.

'My modest, matchless Madeline!
Mark my melodious midnight moans;
Much may my melting mu ic mean—
My modulated monotones."

This young man stayed out too late, serenading his lady love. He caught a cold, which developed into catarrh, but he cured it with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a sovereign specific for chronic cases, "Cold in the Head," Catarrhal Headache. It corrects the tainted breath, stops the offensive discharges, heals the irritated throat and nose, leaving the head clear, and smell and taste unimpaired. It costs but 50 cents, and the proprietors offer in good faith $500 for a case they cannot cure.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A New York Republican Club Cheers the Name Gen. R. E Lee.

New York Correspondence Baltimore Sun, 5th.

The West Side Republican Club had a largely attended dinner at the Hotel Endicott last night, presided over by Hon. Jno. L. Hunt. Among the speakers was John S. Wise, who evoked from the diners the most unlooked-for incident of an outburst of cheers for the hero of the Confederacy, Gen. Robert E. Lee. In the course of his address Mr. Wise said that until the matter was settled by the great struggle between the opposing armies in the late war the question of whether a citizen's primary allegiance was due to the Federal government or his State was an open one. Even so learned a man and so great an apostle of the Federal system as Alexander Hamilton was unable to answer this momentous question. It was never definitely settled to whom that allegiance was due until it was decided by the God of Battles. Mr. Wise paid a high tribute to the integrity and lofty principles of General Lee, under whom he served, and declared that no man ever went into a struggle with more honest convictions of what he thought to be his duty. The speaker, who was at the time a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute—the West Point of the Confederacy—was called with a class of 300 boys to take his place in the field. He went and fought for his State, to which he honestly believed his allegiance was due. When the war was ended he accepted its issues. He repeated General Lee's words in which he told his former comrades in arms that whatever else they might think, one thing was settled, and that was that the first duty of an American citizen was the allegiance he owed to the old flag and the Federal government.

At this the company, which included many of the best known Republicans in this city, broke into a loud and long continued cheer. This curious episode has excited much comment in political circles to-day.

North Carolina at the World's Fair

The Raleigh News and Observer of Wednesday, speaking of the State's exhibit at the World's Fair says:

"Mr. William J. Coite, of Statesville, will lend the State for the occasion a $5,000 Hiddenite ring, a very handsome Stone, set and surrounded by a circle of diamonds.

Prof. J. A. D. Stevenson, of Statesville, has forwarded for exhibition at Chicago, a very valuable collection of crystals, embracing a series of modified quartz crystal with rare basal and terminal planes. These crystals are remarkable in that modifications noted by eminent German scientists who have figured them are of angles not found at any other locality in the world. So remarkable were these angles and planes that the German scientists who examined them have issued a pamphlet describing their peculiarities. One of the most eminent of these scientists is the celebrated Prof. G. Vom Rath, who says that nearly all of the known forms of quartz seem to have been discovered in a small area of Alexander county, and much to his surprise he observed several planes (12 in all) new to science.

"A letter from Col. H. C. Demming, of Harrisburg, Pa., who spent eight years mining in McDowell county for gems and gold, informs Mr. Bruner that he will express him for exhibition at Chicago $10,000 worth of cut gems including a five karat diamond, from McDowell. All these will be our State exhibit. There will also be $1,000 worth of beautiful nuggets from all over the State."

Mr. Coite was formerly a Statesville man but is now a resident of Washington City. Col. Demming will be remembered by our people, as one of the victims of the Bostain bridge wreck.

Race Track Slang in a Legislature.

Philadelphia Record.

Race track slang was very prevalent in Trenton during the late session. "Has the bell rung yet?" was the query of a statesman when he wanted to know if the house had been called to order. "What's the row in the stand?" was asked when there was a delay. Pages spoke of "weighing in" when they reported to the sergeant-at-arms and when they were tardy in doing an errand they said they "got into a pocket" or "into the ruck."

"Where is the assembly chamber," asked a mild old Quaker one day of a page.

"Any of dem gates to the right," the boy replied.

Doors were gates at the capitol.

"Is the house in session now?" inquired the Quaker.

"Naw, de'se only sprinklin the track."

"What did thee say, my little man?"

"Dey'se sprinklin the track. De bell won't ring for half an hour yet."

The Quaker "caught on" in a little while.

All By e.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Mr. Weston's Lecture on Ney.

Charlotte Observer.

Rev. J. A. Weston delivered his intensely interesting lecture on Marshal Ney at the City Hall last night to an audience not at all commensurate with the merits of the lecture.

After a brief biographical sketch of the Marshal, the lecturer proceeded to discuss the execution of Ney. He was convicted of treason on December 6, 1815, and sentenced to be shot at 6 o'clock or shortly after the next morning. The official report says Ney was shot by 60 veterans (doubtless men he led to victory, said the speaker) in an unfrequented part of the yard of the palace of Luxembourg. He proceeded to within eight paces of the wall and crying out "Comrades, straight to the heart, fire," he fell dead. His body was exposed fifteen minutes on the place of execution, as was customary.

Other reports by eye witnesses, however, show that the body was instantly covered with a cloth and carried away to the hospital. An account by Sir William Frazer, M. P., shows that Ney's own soldiers loaded their own guns and fired at him. While the official report went to show that the face and body was mangled, an eye witness said an officer made a sketch of the marshal after death and that Ney's countenance wore a placid smile. Another body could easily have been substituted for Ney's after the sham execution, said Mr. Weston.

Because of the lack of space only a little portion of the lecture can be reproduced by the Observer.

Marshal Ney four days after Waterloo expressed an intention of going to the United States. Peter Stuart Ney told Mrs. Mary C. Dalton, who is still living in Iredell, that he whispered to his soldiers "aim high," as he passed them going to his place at the execution. He left Bordeaux for Charleston and landed there in January, 1816. Three years he was in hiding and preparing himself to teach.

Every characteristic of Peter S. Ney were shown by Mr. Weston to have been possessed by Marshal Ney. Ney was called by his soldiers "Peter, the Red." Perhaps this was the reason he assumed the name of Peter in this country. His father's name was Peter. His mother was descended from a family of Stuarts.

The iron frame of the greatest of Napoleon's marshals could defy wind and weather. Peter S. Ney commonly made out with four hours sleep. He never sat near a fire.

He was too fond of his cups but no drunkard. He commonly drank more after hearing bad news from France.

Peter S. Ney wrote very good poetry. There is no record Marshal Ney ever did, but that doesn't prove he couldn't. The marshall played the flute. Peter S. Ney owned and played a costly flute.

Peter S. Ney is known to have had every wound on his person that the great Marshal had, except one on the neck. His acquaintances cannot remember as to that. He had a severe sabre wound on the left side of his head, which he said he received at Waterloo.

Marshal Ney was the best fencer in France; Peter S. Ney the best in America. The latter told Burgess Faither, of Davie County, that he and Murat used to fence with each other in Napoleon's presence. Marshal Ney could speak English. An expert told Mr. Weston that two specimens of the hand writing of both the Marshall and Peter S. Ney were undoubtedly the same. Both Neys were marked with the smallpox.

Peter Stuart Ney fainted in the schoolroom at Darlington, S. C., when the news of Napoleon's death reached him. He told Col. Benj. Rogers afterwards: "With the death of Napoleon my last hope is gone."

He was recognized several times by foreigners as Marshal Ney. On one of these occasions at Statesville a German named Barr created a sensation by saying: "There's Marshal Ney." On his death-bed Peter S. Ney solemnly affirmed, in the presence of Dr. Matthew Lock and others, that he was the French Marshal. He died in 1878, and was buried at Third Creek.

Why his Wife is "Fidgety."

I have the best cook in the town,
Whose bread is delicious and white;
Her coffee is fragrant and brown,
Her pastry a perfect delight.
But she daily complains of the worry they bring—
She's my own darling wife, but a fidgety thing!

Your wife is worn out, and needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the only medicine *guaranteed* to cure debilitated women. How many overworked American ladies we see with lack lustre eyes and haggard faces, growing old before their time, from those exhausting ailments that men know nothing of. They can be permanently cured by this remedy, as numberless grateful women will attest. Price refunded, if it fails to give satisfaction in every case. See *guarantee* printed on bottle-wrapper.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

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Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
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Manufacturers of Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.

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Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

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LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

Isadore Jackson,
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Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

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Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

Geo. A. Thomson,
—GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT—
Life, Accident and Fire.

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

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Letter and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

Martin House,
—BY—
JNO. M. MARTIN, OLD STREET.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

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AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT.
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS
ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.
"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION
JUST RECEIVED.
We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
2—23—tf

Banks's Stand Resuscitated
BY A. H. WATSON.
On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in
CONFECTIONS
AND FANCY GROCERIES.
Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.
Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
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GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
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COUNTRY PRODUCE
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GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
2—17, 92

KODAKS.
Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.
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Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,
JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1893.

PANSEYS.
The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had. From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety 1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydrangea; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Aeuba Japonica from pots Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæ, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance.
No stamps for sending off for plants.
2—16—93—2m

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., APRIL 20, 1893.

HOW TO RAISE REVENUE.

It was stated, says Daniel Goodloe in the Washington Post, by Thomas G. Shearman, Esq., at the Maguire banquet that the Democratic administration and Congress must face the necessity which confronts them of imposing a direct tax in order to raise the revenue. The McKinley act, he said, had put 56 per cent. of the imports upon the free list, which, of course, includes tea, sugar, and coffee, and it would never do for Democrats to place taxes upon those necessaries of life, nor upon any other articles of prime necessity to the people. A direct tax, then, had become a necessity, and Democratic Congressmen cannot evade it. There seems to be no reason to doubt the truth of this statement.

But Mr. Shearman failed to say, if I understood him, what should be the object, or objects, of the direct tax. It will never do to place a direct tax upon land, or upon real estate, while the constitutional provision on that subject remains unchanged. That provision requires that "representation and direct taxes" shall be apportioned among the States in proportion to population. This rule may have been approximately fair and equitable when it was adopted; but every day since has tended to render it unequal by the greatly differing rates at which the people in the several States have increased in wealth. The unequal operation of the act of August 5, 1861, was felt and complained of by the Representatives of Western States. At that time the South was out of reach of the Federal tax-gatherer; but if the case had been otherwise. the inequality would have been more strikingly manifest.

States like Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for instance, are full five times as wealthy, in proportion to population, as Virginia, North and South Carolina, and the operation of a direct tax based on population would be five times as burdensome to the latter as the former. In other words, the Southern man would be taxed five times as heavily as the Northerner. The clause of the Constitution providing for a direct tax upon real and personal property, therefore must remain a dead letter until the Constitution shall be changed so as to apportion such taxes in proportion to the wealth of States.

There is one species of personal property, however, that can be reached by a direct tax, without an apportionment among the States. That species is income. The single taxers do not like an income tax. nor any tax other than one upon land values. But they will doubtless prefer an income tax to a tariff tax, or to an unequal Federal tax levied in proportion to population. Let them be content, therefore, with the application of the single tax by States and municipalities for the present, and they may rest assured that when the States shall adopt the plan the people of the United States will be ready to change the Constitution so as to apportion direct taxes on land values in proportion to the worth of the land, instead of the proportion of people who live thereon.

There are single acres of land in the great cities that would sell for more money than some counties in the South and West; and three individuals, resident in New York, could be named, who are worth more money than any one of several States, in the South and West would bring, if sold at auction.

It will never do, therefore, to opportion direct taxes among the States in proportion to their population, and the constitutional provision to this effect should be changed, or remain a dead letter. All citizens should favor the change, since, in the event of war, every resource of the country would be called in requisition.

THE EXTRA SESSION AND THE TARIFF.

Now that it is probable that there will be an extra session of Congress to adjust and reduce to a revenue basis the tariff, it will not be out of place to say a few words more about this great and important subject.

The policy of the United States, from the adoption of the Constitution, has been to raise its revenues by a tariff on imported articles. The people from the beginning, and especially the people of North Carolina, were opposed to direct taxes and to internal revenue (excise) taxes, and these have never been resorted to except in case of war, nor continued after the absolute necessity for them had passed away. They have ever been regarded as dangerous to the rights of the States and to the liberties of the people, as most efficient agents of centralization and popular corruption; and the experience of the last twenty years has only served to show that those who preceded as rightly so regarded them, and wisely adopted the tariff system of raising revenue as a choice of evils.

No tariff duties can be levied on articles imported without to that extent "protecting" the same articles if produced also in this country; and from the beginning of the Government to this day no one has objected to—all Democrats have favored—*this* sort of protection "incidental" protection. The tariff duties can be lawfully levied *only* to raise revenue for public purposes—taxation for any other purpose is robbery under the forms of law and has been declared to be robbery by the highest court in the country. But from these duties levied for revenue—*not* levied as the existing protective tariff levies them, to prohibit importation and of course to prevent revenue—a certain amount of "protection" necessarily results. It is "incidental;" a thing which must happen, but which happens altogether aside from the main design.

The protection thus afforded harms no one and helps many. The people under such a system are imposed upon neither by merchant nor manufacturer. The thing works thus: If the merchant demand too much profit on imported goods, the people buy of the home makers; if these ask too high a price, the people buy of the importer. Thus the two classes act as checks on each other, the home manufacturer having this very great advantage; he can add to the price at which the article can be produced abroad a sum nearly equal to all expenses of freight, commission, insurance, tariff taxes paid by the merchant, and the merchants profits on his venture, and still undersell the latter.

If this is not sufficient "protection" to make his business pay, it is very clear that the home manufacturer does not understand his business, or that the country is not rife for it. That is to say, that labor here commands much higher rewards in other business than his business can afford to pay. There is no question of American competing with pauper labor abroad. It means simply that his business cannot prosper here until people here have become so poor, and lands here have become so dear, that there is pauper labor to be had here as well as abroad.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The new ocean grey hound, the Campania, built for the Cunard Company, on her trial trip Saturday last, made, although her machinery was somewhat stiff, the remarkable speed of 27 miles per hour, which beats the average railroad time. She will run between New York and Liverpool, and it is thought she will make the trip in five and half days.

* * *

The May number of Harper's Magazine, appearing just before the opening of the World's Fair, will contain an article apropos of that event, entitled "A Dream City," by Candace Wheeler. It will describe some of the general æsthetic features of the Exposition, especially such as will most likely impress the imagination of visitors when it first presents itself to them as a whole. The illustrations which accompany the article will be numerous and beautiful.

* * *

It seems that measurements made of 187 students at Yale College showed that the non-user of tobacco gained over the users during the college year in weight 22 per cent., in height 29½ per cent., in girth of chest 19 per cent., in lung capacity 66 per cent. Measurements made at Amherst College showed even greater difference in favor of those who do not use tobacco. The cigarette smoking is possibly worse than cigars or tobacco chewing. But all injure the young beyond all doubt and some die from the effects. It stupefies the intellect of boys.

* * *

It is announced says an Atlanta despatch that the body of Jefferson Davis will lie in state here on May 29th while en route to its final resting place at Richmond. It is officially announced by the committee of the Fulton County Confederate Veterans' association, of which Mr. Davis was one of the two honorary members, Henry W. Grady being the other, that the body would leave New Orleans on the night of May 28th, accompanied by an escort from the Louisiana Veterans. Montgomery will be reached early on the morning of the 29th. The funeral train will arrive in Atlanta about four o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th and the body will be conveyed to the State Capitol where it will remain until after 7 o'clock, leaving at 8 o'clock for Richmond.

* * *

Last year 74,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped from New York to foreign ports. Of this only 175,000 bushels were carried in vessels of American register. Why was this so? The explanation is easy, says the Atlanta Constitution. Our shipping industry has been protected to death. The merchant marine of the United States, once the pride of the country, has become a laughing stock. We might keep at home the millions we pay every year for freight and passengers carried by European ships. Under our shipping laws, it is folly to build vessels in this country for ocean traffic. We recently succeeded in getting two first-class Atlantic passenger ships to fly our flag, but we had to pay a tremendous bounty. But for our fool navigation laws there would be many prosperous American steamship lines, and we would be spared the humiliation of seeing other nations handle the bulk of our foreign trade. The Republican party has left us a heritage of shame, and it should be the aim of the present administration to wipe it out effectually as possible.

* * *

The Illustrated American has the following to say about one of Fayetteville's most distinguished sons: Dr. Henry E. Shepherd, president of the College of Charleston, S. C., who has recently been appointed on the council of historical literature for the World's Columbian Exposition, is probably the most progressive, as also the first, English scholar of America. Dr. Shepherd has earned for himself by his great literary attainments a name alike honored in this country and Europe. where genius such as his is always accorded a hearty welcome. The latest tribute to Dr. Shepherd's ability, and one of which any man might justly be proud, comes from the University of Oxford, in England. At the close of the introduction to the great "Historical Dictionary of the English Language," now being issued by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, special mention is made in most laudatory terms of an article written by him, at the request of Dr. Basil Gildersleeve, for the American Journal of Philology, and published in the October number of that magazine in 1880. Students of English in every part of the world are advised by the editors of the English dictionary to consult this article, which is so conspicuously called to their attention. It consists merely of the history of two words, "coincide" and "coincidence," traced through a period extending over six hundred years, that is, from mediæval Latin into English, through all their mutations and vicissitudes. Dr. Shepherd was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1845, and is now 48 years old. At the breaking out of the late war he was one of the first volunteers from his State, entering the service when he was just 16. He was almost mortally wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, but, recovering, was made captain. Being too young to accept the commission, he served as an un-commissioned officer to the end of the war. Dr. Shepherd was educated at the University of Virginia, and had an especially high rank in literature and the languages. His professional life began in Baltimore soon after the close of the civil war, and he made his home there until the end of the year 1882, at which time he assumed the Presidency of the college of Charleston, S. C. He was engaged in many important academic trusts in Baltimore, and was superintendent of public instruction from 1875 until 1882, probably being the youngest man ever elected to so responsible a position, being a little more than 30 years at the time. Dr. Shepherd is a voluminous contributor to the leading literary and philological journals of America. His work has been time and again recognized in Europe and in the amplest and most generous way. He has been a lecturer on English in nearly every part of the country—North and South—having spoken in that capacity to classes of college presidents and professors at least five hundred times. A remarkable feature of Dr. Shepherd's lectures is that, without a moment's notice, he will speak on any literary subject.

[Dr. Shepherd entered the Confederate service as a Cadet, and was assigned to duty as drill-master in the early part of the war. Upon the organization of his, 43rd (Kenan's Regiment), he was elected First Lieutenant in Company ——, from Anson county, and was captured and sent to Johnson's Island while holding this rank. His long confinement there prevented his promotion, and he came out of the war as Lieutenant Shepherd. His first literary work was as assistant editor of the *N. C. Presbyterian*, immediately after the war then under the charge of B. Fuller, Esq.—ED. OBS.]

The English Fleet Sweeps in.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 17.—The British fleet, consisting of the Blake, Australia, Magicienne, Tartar and Partridge, arrived this morning. The visitors fired a salute of 21 guns, which was promptly replied to by the fort. The Blake then saluted the French, Russian and Italian flags by firing a number of guns due the rank of the commander of each vessel.

The following is an accurate description of the English vessels: The Blake armored cruiser, 9,000 tons; Australia, armored cruiser, 5,600 tons; Magicienne, protected cruiser, 2,950 tons; Tartar, partially protected cruiser, 1,770 tons, and Partridge, partially protected cruiser, 1,550 tons. The Blake is of 20,000 horse power and much the largest, in this respect, of any that will take part in the manœuvers, domestic or foreign.

Before 8 o'clock this morning, Col. Frank, commander of the army post, was informed by Admiral Gherardi that the British vessels were coming up from the capes and that they would be along in an hour. This was a notification to stand by to salute the visitors after they had fired twenty one guns in honor of the American colors and the fort was prompt in doing this. The fashionable set were ruthlessly awakened by this terrific bombardment and the reverberation of the mighty guns of the Blake and the answers that came quickly back from post and flagship. Hardly had the dense curb of white smoke disappeared from the muzzles of the guns when the Blake started in to assure the French, Russian and Italian flags of her distinguished esteem and consideration by saluting the commanding officers of the four vessels with the number of guns due their rank.

During these ceremonies the flags of all the ships were constantly changing from one country to another and to an onlooker it was apparent that if there ever existed any ill feeling between Russia, England and France, there was little of it left.

The appearance of these five crack ships of the Queen's navy, presented, as they moved majestically over the water and past the outer end of our fleet to their anchorage in the grounds designated to them by Admiral Gherardi, was one of the prettiest sights ever seen here. At the head of the fleet was the big armored cruiser, Blake, a counterpart of our own ship, the New York, heavily armored and the most formidable ship that will be in the review. In her wake was the protected cruiser, Magicienne, and behind her came the master armored cruiser, Australia, with her sides fairly toothed with fierce looking and high power guns, gliding gracefully along. Next was the cruiser, Tartar, and in the rear was the little barkentine rigged cruiser, Partridge In perfect line they sailed in with signals flying from their tops and yard arms, and the ensign of their country floating defiantly from the taffrails of each ship. At the masthead of the Blake was the pennant of Vice Admiral J. O. Hopkins, K. C. B., commander-in-chief of the fleet and upon the signal halliards were combinations of yellow and white, signals to the ships behind her.

Sweeping by the fleet the Blake slowed down just as she passed the Newark, and, when abreast of the Philadelphia, a signal was displayed to the other ships to anchor as quickly as the signal was seen. Just as quickly were five bow anchors seen to splash the water into foam and the deep rumbling of their chains could be heard as forty fathoms were run through with the haws ropes.

With flood tide, all five ships promptly swung around with their noses pointed out to the roads and forming a line extending a mild out.

Firing was commenced and kept up for half an hour. At 11 o'clock Vice Admiral Hopkins put on his cocked hat, buckled his sword on, and, embarking in his gig, was pulled over to the Philadelphia, where he saw Admiral Gherardi and heard fifteen guns fired off in his honor and then departed to his own vessel to get ready to receive our commander-in-chief, who went through the same preparations and had the same number of guns discharged for his benefit.

These courtesies having been exchanged, the noise was suspended for an hour. Later in the day Admiral Hopkins called on Col. Frank and was received as became his rank. Col. Frank returned the call and the Blake was again called upon to honor an official of our country.

The weather continues perfect. The sky is as clear as a May day and the water smooth for the roads. Barges, steam launches and gigs were plying constantly to the ships, carrying those anxious to see the new arrivals. As every new ship arrives the attention of the ladies changes temporarily to her officers and to-day it would seem that Britishers are to the front.

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalizing admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and discouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a good appetite is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1893.

Neither President Cleveland nor Secretary Gresham have any apologies to make for the action of Commissioner Blount in carrying out his instructions, declaring the protectorate proclaimed by Minister Stevens, without a shadow of legality or authority, at an end, and in withdrawing the protection of the U. S. Flag and marines from the provisional Government of Hawaii. And the attempt of a few republicans to use the incident as a means to create bad blood between members of the two parties has fallen very flat, as far as Washington is concerned. There is politics in the matter. It was simply a question of righting a wrong which was officially acknowledged to be a wrong by the Harrison administration but was not righted then, as it should have been. If the provisional government of Hawaii is not strong enough to maintain itself without the United States it is not strong enough to be recoguized in any negotiation looking to annexation or any other settlement of the present problem. What has been done is neither for nor against annexation, in fact, has no bearing whatever upon it. It is simply a step towards doing the right thing, as soon as the right thing shall become apparent. Meanwhile the administration is fully determined that no other nation shall interfere with Hawaiian affairs.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, scored a point, as he usually does whenever an opportunity is given him, when Senator Lodge, Massachusetts, offered an entirely needless resolution, directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate by whose in authority the American flag was hauled down at Honolulu, by offering an amendment adding the words "and also by whose authority the same was hoisted." Mr. Lodge knew that the President was responsible for lowering the flag, and the resolution was only offered for buncombe.

Secretary Hoke Smith is in Georgia attending to some pressing private business. He will return to his desk this week.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by republicans to put the democratic Senators in a false position before the country in regard to the proposal to investigate Senator Roach's connection with an alleged bank embezzlement fourteen years ago. The republicans wish it to appear that the democrats refused to allow the investigation because of their wish to protect Mr. Roach. No such conclusion can be reached, except by a willful distortion of the facts. Senator Roach has from the first personally desired that the investigation be made, as he manfully told the Senate last week; he has asked for no protection, and what is more to the point, he wants no protection. The opposition of the democratic Senators to this or any other investigation of events in a Senator's life before he became a Senator is based upon the highest authority in the land—the Constitution of the United States, and it is mighty small business for anybody to try to make it appear otherwise, but then, you know, small business is second nature nature with some people.

The first instalment of the investigation of the Weather Bureau has been completed, and the immediate results will be the dismissal of several minor officials for their inability to distinguish the difference between their own property and that of Uncle Sam, and the final result may be striped suits for them. The second instalment, which deals with bigger fish, will be started this week, and it is expected that it will result in showing that the big officials regarded the positions under the Bureau in about the same light that the minor officials regarded the property of the Bureau.

President Cleveland told a Senator Saturday just before the extra session of the Senate adjourned that he had not taken up the question of the appointment of a Public Printer yet, but expected to do so very shortly. There is no lack of candidates and the most of them are men whose reputations are such that it will be extremely difficult to choose between them.

Secretary Carlisle isn't borrowing any trouble about the prospects of another run on the gold in the Treasury for shipment abroad. He has, as the law directs, suspended the issue of gold certificates for the present, and is thoroughly confident of his ability to meet all demands that are likely to be made, but, although he will not say so, it will probably be necessary to issue a few bonds in order to do it.

The Kentucky colony, temporarily in Washington, was reinforced by Hon. Henry Watterson, on Saturday. Mr. Watterson called at the State Department but said he merely called to pay his respects to his old friend, Secretary Gresham. He also paid his respects to President Cleveland, and it is not improbable that he put in a word or two for some of his numerous friends who are anxious to have a "go" at official life. No office in the President's gift is big enough to tempt Watterson away from his paper.

President Winston in New York.

Wil. Messenger.

Dr. George T. Winston, President of the University of North Carolina, lectured last week before the Patrea Club—an extremely aristocratic, social, literary, philosophical club—of New York City upon the negro problem. The accounts to hand thus far are meagre. The Tribune gives a short, but seemingly fair report. The Times has got the whole thing evidently mixed, for it is wrong as to facts, figures, etc. There is misrepresentation. Dr. Winston spoke as a Southern man, with knowledge of the subject, with the dignity and self-respect of a Southern scholar and leader of thought, but with sympathy with the negroes. He has made a careful study of the vexed problem, has had a long acquaintance with the negro, and understands the historical features as well as the census reports bearing on this subject. Deacon White, who also spoke, is a North Carolinian, a rich man on Wall Street—one of the "Bulls"—and a native of Chatham county. We quote from the very brief report in the Tribune:

"President Winston summed up the race problem in the South by the statement that it was a matter neither social nor political, but industrial. "It depends," he said, "entirely upon the capacity of the negro for improvement. Since emancipation he has progressed intellectually, but not morally nor phisically. This want of moral progression in the negro is one of the most discouraging features in the treatment of the race. The South has a kindlier personal feeling towards the negro to-day, however, than the North ever had or ever dreamed of having—still there is abundant room in the South for Northern philantropy. But the elevation of the negro must be accomplished by their own efforts under the guidance of their own leaders, assisted by Southern white men who appreciate their virtues and sympathize with their vices."

It will be seen that this is in accord with ex-Senator Ingall's view upon which we lately commented. The negro must now take his place with the others, every tub standing on its bottom, and each man working out his destiny as a factor to the best advantage possible. Paternalism has no arm long enough to reach him any more than it has to reach any other class. The whites in the South have taxed themselves to more than $40,000,000 to educate the negroes since they were freed. Is this understood in the North or appreciated by the negroes in the two sections?

SLANDER OF THE SOUTH.

Paper by Gov. Fishback Showing Injustice to our Section.

Richmond Dispatch.

Governor Fishback offered the following: He stated that he had sent a copy of the paper to each Governor whom he thought would not be present and had received from Governor Stone his hearty endorsement of it:

To his Excellency the President to the United States.

The Governors of the Southern States of our Union, in convention assembled, beg leave respectfully to call your attention to a "condition, not a theory" which confronts and affects our entire country, but more particularly the southern half of it.

What are known as the Southern States of the United States are unquestionably superior in climate, in soil, in natural resources, and in their capacity for greater diversity of agricultural and horticultural products to the Northern half of the Union, if indeed not to any other region of the world; while their system of laws, their social amenities, their love for law and order, and their general refinement, though differing in some peculiarities, are not inferior to those of any other portion of our country. Yet the fact stares us in the face that in material advancement these States are far behind their sisters of the North.

For ten or fifteen years after the late civil war the uncertain condition of the race problem not unnaturally repelled immigration and investment from our section, but happily this condition no longer exists. Yet what is commonly known as "the South" does not receive that share of immigration and that flow of capital which her unparalleled inducement would lead us to expect.

ARE GIVEN FALSE IDEAS.

The reason for this lies not in the facts of the situation, but in false ideas of the real state of things in this region. This is an unhealthy condition that affects the prosperity of the whole Union, for so interdependent are the various sections of our common country that one portion cannot suffer without it affecting the whole.

Much, if, indeed, not most, of those false idea originated in the systematic slander which one of the great political parties of the United States has thought it its interest to promulgate.

We use the word "slander" advisedly. Take as an illustration in proof the State of Arkansas! There is no other section of the country upon which has been hurled so much vituperations, her society have alike been denounced in unmeasured terms, until the idea prevails in many places that her people are lawless, if not uncivilized! Yet a congress composed of a majority of these very slanders—Republican in both its branches—only two years ago, when called upon to enact a body of laws for one of the Territories of the Union, having the laws of every State in the Union to select from, chose the entire code from the statutes of this ver, State of Arkansas. They cannot escape alternative conclusion to which this inevitably leads; they stand convicted of either slandering one of their fellow Commonwealths or of recklessly trifling with the rights and interests of another.

But while the slander is made more apparent in the case of Arkansas by this stultification, yet it is not peculiar to that State. The whole South is included!

EVEN SLANDERED ABROAD.

Nor or these slanders confined to this country. For the past thirty years the United States have been represented in all the countries of the world with whom we have diplomatic relations by men who were not only prejudiced against the South, but whose political interest demanded, as they seemed to think, that they spread misrepresentation and intensely partisan prejudice against this part of the country.

Believing you appreciate the situation and that your patriotism is broad enough to cover all sections of the great country over which you are called to preside, we respectfully ask of you that you award to the South a larger share of the representation, especially in those foreign ports from which most of our immigration and capital come, than has heretofore been permitted us, to the end that the mind of mankind be disabused of the false impressions of the South which have been so sedulously, so systematically, and so injuriously spread abroad throughout the civilized world.

Allegiance.

Democratic Statesmen of the country, and especially of the South, says the Newbern Journal, have always held that the first allegiance of the citizen is to the State.

Gen. Jubal A. Early, referring to the speech of Mr. John S. Wise to a republican club in New York, in which Mr. Wise said that Gen. Lee had declared shortly after the close of the war, that "the first duty of every American was allegiance to the old flag and federal government," said that Mr. Wise had grossly misquoted General Lee; that General Lee had fought most heroically for the principle that a citizen's first duty was to his state, in which he firmly believed, and that he would have been the last man to have stultified himself by making such a declaration to his comrades in arms directly after the surrender.

No man understood the nature of our system of government better than General Lee. After his resignation from the Federal army he offered his sword to Virginia and was commissioned a major general of the State troops. He did not enter the service of the Confederacy until after Virginia seceded from the Union and became a part of the Confederate States. General Beauregard and other officers of high rank were commissioned by the Confederate authorities several months before General Lee left the service of Virginia.

While one's first allegiance is to his State, under all circumstances and in all cases where there is no conflict between the State and the Federal Government the allegiance of the citizens to the General Government is absolute. Every true man holds himself ready to defend the honor of his nation at all hazard and to the last extremity. Happily, there is now no conflict between the nation and the State, and the patriotic citizen finds his highest pleasure in giving allegiance to both nation and State, and in doing all in his power to augment the glory of an indissoluble union of indestructable States,

The Crinoline.

New York Herald.

From the trend of things it seems demonstrated beyond a doubt that the crinoline is an established fact. Not the hoop-skirt, please, but the crinoline made of haircloth, and all the mills of this country, Canada and Europe are stirred into a new activity making haircloth day and night for a New York firm which has bought the product for months to come.

But all gowns will probably not be made with the crinoline, for petticoats are rapidly coming into favor, made of light-weight haircloth in several colors. Also an extra alpaca petticoat, half lined with the material, which will shed dust and be cool and comfortable for summer.

To meet the needs of women's wear, and obviate the one great objection to haircloth—its weight—a great deal of attention is given to the manufacture, and there have been vast improvements made by which it is light and gauzy, while retaining the required stiffness.

The World's Fair and the Descendants of Columbus.

N. Y. Herald.

Preparations for the great exposition at Chicago have been made on such a liberal scale that a conspicuous success is already assured.

The people of that enterprising city have gone into the undertaking with invincible courage and faced what seemed to be insuperable difficulties with that intrepidity which never takes the possibility of failure into account.

At first, when they caught a glimpse of the magnitude of the project for the consummation of which they held themselves responsible to the civilized world, they were somewhat staggered. The more conservative shrugged their shoulders in something like despair, for they saw that their resources would be taxed to the utmost limit of endurance. But local pride came to the rescue, and that daring Western spirit which is always ready to fight against odds stirred the blood in their veins until it tingled and the dollars in their pockets until they leaped forth.

At the present moment the States on both sides of the Mississippi feel that their honor is at stake and will refuse no effort to make the exposition historic.

He must be a caviller of the most offensive sort who does not wish them a hearty good-speed.

In some respects this World's Fair will be unique. It will possess certain features of peculiar interest. Chicago is to be congratulated on the time chosen—the anniversary of an event second in importance to none recorded in the annals of the ages. It may almost be said that the discovery of America was the revelation of man to himself, for the faith and independence of those who settled our Eastern seacoast was the first link in that logical chain which has resulted in popular as opposed to monarchical government. Columbus led the way; the Pilgrims and the Huguenots followed, and the Republic was a necessary consequence.

Columbus closed a letter written to Luis de Sant' Angel and dated February 15, 1493, with these reverent words:—

"And, in truth, I should have done much more if the ships had served me as well as might reasonably have been expected. This is enough; and thanks to Eternal God, our Lord, who gives to all those who walk His way victory over things which seem impossible; and this was signally one such, for, although men have talked or written of those lands, it was all by conjecture, without confirmation by eyesight. Since thus our Redeemer has given to our most illustrious King and Queen and to their famous kingdoms this victory in so high a matter Christendom should take gladness therein and make great festivals."

It is the privilege of Chicago to follow this advice. though along very different lines from those which the Admiral suggested, and it is the privilege of "Christendom" to "take gladness therein."

It is peculiarly appropriate that the living descendants of Columbus should be present at the opening of this magnificent display of the industries of all nations. The Duke de Veragua, who is the thirteenth in direct descent from the bold navigator, will be the guest of New York for a short time and will be honored with the freedom of this city, which in this particular instance has a rich significance, for it means that he will be welcomed cheerily and heartily by our entire population. He will then proceed at his leisure to Chicago to act officially as the chief of the Spanish World's Fair Commissioners. It is also interesting to know that he will be accompanied by other members of the great family which bears the name and shares the fame of Columbus.

The fact will give eclat to the exposition and furnish it with a historic as well as an industrial importance. In the long list of world's fairs, however numerous they may be in the future, this one will occupy a conspicuous place in our memories.

THE WORD "REBEL."

An Objection to its Use in Connection with the War of 1861.

Mrs. Kate Macon Rowland in the Washington Post says: You have an editorial in your paper of April 2, "Too late for sectionalism," in which you used a word certainly calculated to keep up "sectionalism;" that is "rebellion." Mr. Thomas Nelson Page in one of his lectures calls attention to this subject, that Northern writers are attempting to brand our people through their histories as holding the position of "rebels" in 1861-65. Now that the Federal Government is Democratic in all its branches is it not time that the press of the Federal city, which is also a Southern town, were courteous enough to the followers of Lee, and those who glory in their cause, to describe the gigantic contest between the States as the "civil war."

"For as long as a word can be spoken against a word and a thing be opposite to a thing," says Jeremy Taylor; "as long as places are hard and men are ignorant or knowing but in part so long will the saw of contention be drawn from side to side." Still, truth is so powerful that it must prevail in the end. Thus Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge in his "Life of Webster" admits that the framers of the Constitution provided for and contemplated secession as a legal and peaceable remedy for any of the States against evils that might arise in the new Union. The brilliant English historian. Percy Grey, puts the case very forcibly when he compares the position of the eleven seceding States in 1787 with that of the eleven seceding States of 1861.

"The sole differences is," as he says, "that the seceding States of 1787 had no complaints to make against their confederates; whereas those who followed their example in 1861 believed that the conditions of the compact had been flagrantly broken." Prof. Galdwin Smith in the North American Review for May, 1890, reminded the people of the North that it was useless for them to expect foreign nations to regard the war in any other light than as a contest between two groups of States, the one making the war, the other fighting in self-defense. "In invading and reannexing the Southern Confederation, the North," says Galdwin Smith' "though it might only be doing what power has always done, could have no title to general sympathy."

The world beheld a strange spectacle—the Northern Union taking in 1861 the same position that the British crown up held in 1776, and the Southern Confederacy fighting as in the Revolution for State sovereignty or the right of self-government.

Pimples
AND
Blotches

ARE EVIDENCE That the blood is wrong, and that nature is endeavoring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

I contracted a severe case of blood poison that unfitted me for business for four years. A few bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured me. J. C. JONES, City Marshal, Fulton, Arkansas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Making Both Ends Meet.

This is the difficult task in life with many of us who are older and less agile than the young gentleman shown in the picture.

The stocking of a pantry is an expensive pleasure at best; but we reduce the tariff to a minimum by selling "Perfection" Flour at $5.25 per barrel, and other fine fancy and staple Groceries equally low. New Crop Cuba Molasses, and little Shafer Hams—a big "run" on both.

"Daisy" brand of Sugar Cured Canned Corn at 15 cents beats the world. Very tender and very sweet, equal to 20c. goods.

Prompt city deliveries free.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1893.

Tenney's NEW YORK.

We cordially invite the public to see the well selected stock of Choice Groceries, Fine Candies, Crackers and Cakes that we offer, and while we make a specialty of high grade or standard goods we also meet competition and do sell as cheap as any one, everything being equal.

We hold ourselves in readiness to serve you with what our market affords well and promptly.

FRESH GOODS constantly received and too numerous to particularize.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

WALTER WATSON.

SEND FOR PRICES.

BOY DIXIE PLOWS, STONEWALL PLOWS, WROUGHT IRON PLOWS, PLOW LINES, TRACE CHAINS, BACK BANDS, CLIVIS IRONS, SPADES, FORKS, HOES, BUSH HOOKS,

Sash, Doors, Blinds.

Lime, Hair, Cement.

GEORGIA RACHET STOCKS, SAMPSON UPRIGHT STOCKS, STEEL SHAPES—ALL KINDS, PLOW LINE ROPE, HAMES, SINGLE TREES, PLOW BOLTS, SHOVELS, RAKES, MATTOX, BRIER HOOKS.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

Sore Throat
Lameness
Sore Eyes
Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
Cuts
Piles
Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

USE POND'S EXTRACT

Sold only in our own bottles. All druggists.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N.Y.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over *Piles*, however severe.

Also for *Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c.* Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c. Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., N. Y.

WOOL! WOOL!!

Remember I am agent for the celebrated

Thos. Bennett Wool Factory,

(FORMERLY L. L. WORRELL'S)

and you will be served on short notice with

The Best Rolls

that can be made in this country.

THE WOOL MUST BE FREE OF BURRS, THOROUGHLY WASHED AND WELL TEASED.

☞ Call at our Fancy Grocery Store, Hay Street, where you can be served.

A. S. HUSKE, Agent.

3—16—93 tf

At McDuffie's Drug Store you will find the finest line of Cigars, Pipes, &c., in the city.

THE GÆLIC,

—with a reputation second to no—

SODA FOUNTAIN

in North Carolina is again in operation. Close attention is promised to every detail in manufacturing

SODA WATER, SYRUPS AND DRINKS

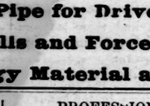
by approved formulas. No pains or expense will be spared in our efforts to deserve the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. B. HOWNE.

4—6—93

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER, DENTISTS, Northeast Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

Dr. E. L. HUNTER.

Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

2—23—93 tf

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D

DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,

Office N. E. Corner Market Square, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,

Attorney at Law.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office in Sheriff's building.

10—6, 92—6m

C. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.
Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.
Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.
Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

Try McDuffie's New Perfumes —a variety, and his own make. They are very fine.

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY..............APRIL 20, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance)..............$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)............1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. A. BLUE—Note Outstanding.
M. McI. MATTHEWS—To Boarders.
W. G. HALL—A New Registration Entirely.
Ed. R. McKETHAN—Administrator's Notice.
CHAS. GLOVER—Dwelling Houses at Auction.
SHEETZ FURNITURE STORE—Dwelling House for Rent.
JNO. F. DIVINE—Wilmington and Weldon Railroad—4th page.

Rev. C. B. Williams of Winton, Hertford county, preached two excellent sermons at the First Baptist Church last Sunday.

Read the advertisement of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company, one of the best companies and represented here by Mr. J. D. Brooks.

Miss Mattie Sedberry, daughter of our estimable townsman, Mr. H. O. Sedberry, will deliver the Valedictory at Commencement of Greensboro Female College.

The Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Schools are respectfully invited to assist in the celebration on the 10th of May, by the Ladies' Memorial Association.

Capt. Tom Pemberton Honored.

Capt Tom Pemberton, conductor on the A. C. L. and one of Fayetteville's most popular sons will be placed in charge of the Pulman Exhibit at the Columbian Exposition.

Reduced Rates.

On account of the meeting of the Grand Council Royal Arcanum at Charlotte, the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell tickets at reduced rates. Tickets on sale May 1st to 3rd, final limit May 8th. Fare from Fayetteville and return $6.65; Sanford, $6.05; Wilmington, $7.75.

Money for Cumberland.

An act of the last assembly provided for taxation of the W. & W. R. R. Co. and branches, heretofore exempt, and that the Company pay three years back tax. Under this provision Cumberland county is entitled to $3,800 in round numbers which was paid over to Sheriff Smith last week.

Remarkable Longevity.

It is remarkable, and none the less the truth that, in Cumberland County there are eight women, of the same religious persuasion and attendants at the same house of worship, whose ages are from 85 to 92 years, not one of whom whose age is not less than 85. In one house there live families of four generations.

To be Opened.

The Hotel Oceanic, at Carolina Beach, will be open for the entertainment of the public May 15th. As already announced, the hotel will be under the general supervision of Mrs. W. E. Mayo. A fine band of music has been engaged and the bath houses have been refitted and new bathing suits provided.

Special Rates.

The Atlantic Coast Line will sell round trip tickets over its line in North Carolina on account of the meeting of Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons and Grand Commandery Knights Templar at Raleigh at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold May 8th, 9th and 10th, good to return until May 15th, 1893. The rate from Wilmington will be $6.35.

Mr. Sinclair.

We are requested to state by a friend of Mr. Sinclair that his name was placed in nomination for Mayor against his express wishes, and that he was not only not a candidate, but had persistently refused to be a candidate, though solicited to do so by numerous friends for months. He at all times and to all persons refused to permit his name to be used, and his name was presented to the convention without his knowledge or consent, and when he was not present.

Another Guest at the Sheriff's Board.

The robbery of Mr. Novitzky's store several months ago is doubtless fresh in the memory of our citizens, though store robberies here about that time were daily occurrences. Adolphus McNeill, colored, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a share in the robbery. He gave information of one Ed. Lomax, colored, who he said was his confederate. Lomax could not then be apprehended and since has successfully evaded arrest until Saturday last, when he was captured and is now lodged in jail. He is an old offender, it is said, and it is well he is no longer at large.

F. I. L. I. News.

At the meeting of the Company on Monday night the Amusement Committee reported that there would be a concert for the benefit of the centennial fund on Friday night, April 28th, rendered by the best talent in Fayetteville.

The Armory Committee reported that they would begin hauling brick and sand at an early date as this was all that could be done before the plans arrived.

The Centennial was discussed but no definite programme has yet been made up.

There are a good many old families in Fayetteville whose forefathers were members of the company and the present generation should take pride in representing their ancestors on August 23rd, 1893. This company can be the largest in the State, and the young men should take pride not only in making it the largest but in keeping up the "esprit de corps" which it has always had.

Mr. J. H. Myrover Seriously Injured.

His host of friends in this section, and especially in this city, were much grieved to learn of the serious accident to Mr. Harry Myrover, formerly Editor of the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, but now on the staff of the Charlotte *Observer*. The *Observer* of Saturday says:

Mr. J. H. Myrover, of the *Observer*, sustained a very serious accident early yesterday morning. He had been confined to his room for some days with rheumatism, and some time after midnight got up, in a fit of somnambulism, to which he is subject, passed out of his room at the Central Hotel into the court between the two wings of the building, and walked on to the roof of the kitchen from which he fell to the paved back yard, a distance of about 30 feet. He was discovered at 2:30 a. m. and carried to his room. Dr. Register was summoned and found his nose broken and his lip cut, but no external evidence of other injuries. He was suffering very much yesterday and last night, and the *Observer* regrets to say his condition is serious, though not necessarily dangerous. In common with his many other friends here it hopes for the best.

The Charlotte *News* has the following account:

Mr. J. H. Myrover, of the *Observer* editorial staff, met with a very serious accident last night, but one which may happily not prove fatal. In a somnambulistic freak he stepped from the window of his room in the Central Hotel, out on to the court, and from the court he stepped to the roof of the kitchen, a two-story building, and fell from that to the brick paved yard below, a distance of 30 feet. The affair occurred at a little before 11 o'clock last night, but it was not until 2 o'clock this morning that he was discovered. At that hour Syd. the night watchman at the hotel, heard groans, and on making an investigation found Mr. Myrover lying unconscious and covered with blood in the yard in the rear of the hotel. He was at once conveyed to his room and Dr. Register was soon in attendance upon him. The doctor found that no bones were broken, but feared that Mr. Myrover might have received internal injuries. Since then no symptoms have developed to indicate that he has sustained injuries of this kind, which leads his many friends to hope that he will soon be himself again. He rested well this morning, and further that an acute soreness, natural to a fall of that kind, seemed to suffer no effects from his experience. He has been the object of much solicitude all day by his many friends in Charlotte, and has been receiving every kindness and attention that it has been possible to bestow.

German Club Reorganized.

The young society people of Fayetteville will be delighted to learn that the Old North State German Club has been reorganized, and means to make things lively during the coming summer.

At a meeting on Monday night the following gentlemen were elected: A. B. Williams, Jr., Pres't., W. H. Slocomb, Vice-Pres't., Jno. C. Thomson, Jr., Leader, Morgan Turrentine, Ass't Leader, Dodo Wightman, Sec'y and Treas.

The meeting was well attended and 35 members were enrolled. All the officers elected by acclamation. The primary object of the club is to provide enjoyment for the young people during the coming season of social stagnation and to this end there will be given a series of excursions down the Cape Fear River, upon which dancing will be indulged in with the conveniences of false deck, especially prepared, and irreproachable music.

The club proposes to make these excursions an attractive social feature during the heated term, and with some co-operation from the citizens, they can be rendered a source of great enjoyment.

The first German will be held to-morrow (Friday) night in the dining-room of Hotel LaFayette.

People and their Movements.

Sheriff Frank Stedman, of Wilmington, was in the city last week.

Ed. R. McKethan, Esq., left this week on a business trip South.

Miss Nellie Morrison is on a visit to the family of Mr. Preston Cumming in Wilmington.

Mrs. Edwin Kyle and Miss Rebecca Haigh made a short visit in Wilmington last week.

Messrs. Marsden Haigh, Henry Pemberton and Willie Moore attended the Ball in Wilmington last week.

Miss Mary MacRae who has been visiting the family of Col. J. W. Hinsdale in Raleigh has returned home.

Dr. H. W. Lilly attended the marriage in Wilmington yesterday of Miss Rosa Lilly Cumming to Col. Walker Taylor.

Miss Emma Woodward has returned home from Wilmington, where she has been spending several weeks with relatives.

The New Court House.

The building committee of the new court house after carefully considering plans from a number of architects adopted the plan of Messrs. Bruce & Morgan of Atlanta, Ga. This firm are noted for their court house work throughout the South, and have two of their buildings in North Carolina—the one at Monroe and the elegant house at Murphy. Their drawings can be seen at Mr. Troy's office showing the building as it will look when completed. We hope in our next issue to give a cut and description of the new court house. Work will commence about the first of June.

New Bank.

The People's National Bank building has been purchased by the Co-operative Bank of North Carolina with Jno. P. Coffin, President; G. W. Sanderlin, Vice-President, and H. O. Snow, Cashier. The new concern was chartered by the last Assembly to do a general banking business with a capital of $20,000. They will begin business here in a few days.

NEWBERN, N. C., Mr. W. E. Clark, Post-master, has received notice from the P. O. Department that the Legal name (the one by which the office at this place was known for a hundred years prior to 1862) has been restored, the papers making the change having been received by him. In 1862 the name was changed without the slightest pretext of legal authority.

The law provides "that the office shall be known and recognized by all the Departments of the Government as Newbern, Craven County, North Carolina.

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend HOOD'S PILLS.

Dr. Hodges's Seaside Sanitorium.

Having noticed in the advertising pages of the April number of the North Carolina Medical Journal, says the Wilmington Messenger, that Dr. Hodges would open, on May 15th, a sanitorium, at Wrightsville, in connection with Capt. E. W. Manning's hotel (Atlantic View,) for the benefit of convalescents and sick children, we inquired of the doctor last night and ascertained that this was intended as but the beginning of an undertaking which we trust will redound greatly to Wilmington's interest.

Dr. Hodges informs us that this summer he will not only open a Sanitorium for the purpose named, but that in the near future he intends to build a Sanitorium on an extensive scale, to be opened the year round for the care and treatment of patients desiring to secure the benefits of our fine climate. He represents a syndicate interested in this undertaking and it is the purpose to expend about $30,000 to further the project. It will be his intention to attract patients from all sections, and especially Northern visitors in the winter time.

At the sanitorium to be opened in May, a professional nurse will be in constant attendance and arrangements have been perfected by which all the advantages offered by the hotel, such as the use of the lawn, the open air pavillion, sail boats, still water baths, etc., may be enjoyed by the patients of the sanitorium. A cottage on the beach will also be at their disposal during the day.

We are pleased to see this step taken, and we see no reason why the undertaking shall not meet with the completest success. Already the necessity for such an institution is being demonstrated, as applications have been received from distant parts of the State for the admission of patients.

Expelled for Working on Sunday.

Special to Atlanta Constitution.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 14.—The puritanical action of the Charleston Presbytery in sustaining the dismissal of Miss Sadie Means from the Second Presbyterian church because she worked at the telephone exchange on Sunday is the talk of the city. The Rev. Dr. Flynn, who argued Miss Means' case for her has entered a protest against the decision and will appeal the case to the synod.

To-night Rev. Dr. Atkinson introduced a resolution enjoining the Second Presbyterian church to take immediate steps to compel all other communicants working on Sunday to "cease their known and confessed sin" within a specified time or to proceed to discipline them as Miss Means was.

It should be stated that two of those Sunday workers and church members are brothers in-law of Rev. G. A. Blackburn, pastor of the church which dismissed Miss Means.

The Columbia State of Sunday in discussing the case of Miss Means, says editorially:

"There is going to be trouble in the household of the Charleston Presbytery. The State commented yesterday upon the flagrant injustice of suspending Miss Means from the Second Presbyterian church because of her employment of four hours on Sunday in the telephone exchange of this city, while at the same time other members of the church who also broke the Sabbath, working in a very much more exacting manner than that young lady was required to do, were not censured or condemned.

Yesterday this inconsistency and its injustice was brought to the attention of the Presbytery and a resolution offered to force the church suspending Miss Means to insist on its other members guilty of Sabbath-breaking to cease their sin or suffer the same fate, and also required every church in the Presbytery to conform to the rule, under the enforcement of which the Presbytery sustained the action of the church in expelling the young lady. This resolution was docketed until the next meeting of the Presbytery, we believe in the fall.

"Consistency is a virtue, and the Presbytery will be consistent. Enforcing the rule that there must be no Sabbath breaking will not affect the man of means; he can afford to rest on Sunday; perchance to drive to church, but it will put a serious question before many a devout member. There are members of that church—numbers of them—who have followed one trade or profession for so many years that they are practically unfit to engage in any other pursuits; can earn a living at nothing else. Their work requires some hours labor on Sundays; to refuse to work upon that day would result in surrendering their positions; they have wives and children and by hard work are only enabled to make a support, it is a constant struggle. Now they are confronted with the question whether to remain in the church of their fathers, and with which they have been identified for years, surrender their positions by which they earn their daily bread and see their families in want, or continue in their "sin of Sabbath breaking" feed their children and lose the right to get to heaven through their church. This will be a very serious question for the Christian members to decide.

"Unless the Presbytery reconsiders its action taken in Miss Means' case (if it can do so), or the Synod quickly reverses the action of the lower body, the trouble in this case will have just begun."

The publication of the full story of the remarkable case of Miss Means of this city, brought up in Charleston Presbytery, was the sensation of the day yesterday, and everywhere it was talked of by Presbyterians and persons of other denominations. Many persons throughout the city were loud in their condemnation of the course of the "session" and of the Presbytery in sustaining its action. The sympathies of the community appear to be with the young lady.

Leading Presbyterians of the city denounced the course of the session and the Presbytery in unmeasured terms, and one gentleman said that if Miss Means was guilty, you might carry the thing still further and say that the Rev. Mr. Blackburn himself was equally guilty, as he did about the same amount of work on Sunday, after practically resting all the rest of the week, for which he received his salary. He only cited this as an extreme case, and does not mean to say that the work of spreading the Gospel should be classed as work.

The majority of those persons talked to on the subject unhesitatingly pronounced the matter as the outcome of religious intolerance of a most antiquated shape.

The young lady has the great satisfaction of knowing that the mass of the people of Columbia approve of her course and don't believe that what has been done reflects on her as a Christian lady in the east.

Inflammation is the whole trouble in many diseases and injuries. Reduce the inflammation and natural healing or natural recovery will quickly ensue.

Pond's Extract reduces inflammation anywhere if it can reach it. If the inflammation is external, bathe or bandage with Pond's Extract; if internal, take Pond's Extract internally—anyhow make it reach the inflamed place The book of directions around each bottle will tell you how. The beneficial result is extraordinary. Try it, and you'll be as sure of it as we are. And if you want Pond's Extract, don't be persuaded to take something else. If you went to buy a shovel, would you come home with a pitchfork just because the hardware man said he was out of shovels, and, anyhow, the pitchfork was "just as good"? But it isn't—not to shovel with.

Southern Industries.

Announcements of new cotton mills to be built in the South still continue to make their appearance, three new ones having been announced in North Carolina during the week ending April 14th. Work on the erection of two of these has already commenced. In manufacturing generally a larger number of companies have been organized or chartered, representing all branches of industry. The Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, in its Construction Department, gives a full list of these new concerns, of which these mentioned below pertain to North Carolina:

Charlotte—Ice Factory.—C. Valer, W. E. Worth and F. P. Smith will organize a stock company to erect an ice plant.

Durham—Brush Factory.—The Fountain Marking Brush Co. has been organized to manufacture a fountain marking brush. J. T. Pinnix is president; R. R. Bridgers, vice president, and E. G. Lineberry, secretary and treasurer; capital stock $20,000.

Mathews—Cotton Mill.—A company has been organized to build cotton mill. Thos. A. Davis is secretary.

Maxton—Cotton Mill.—Ross & McKinnon are erecting a cotton mill.

Mount Pleasant—Cotton Mill.—W. R. Kindly will erect a cotton mill.

New Berne—Basket Factory.—The East Carolina Barrel Factory expects to add basket machinery.

Randleman—Cotton Mill.—The Randleman Manufacturing Co. will put 5000 spindles in its mill.

Randleman—Knitting Mill.—S. A. Spencer & Co. will put in twenty knitting machines.

Shelby—Cotton Mill.—A company has been organized to erect a cotton mill at Settlemyers Mill. R. B. Miller is president, and O. E. Wilkins, secretary.

Tarboro—Iron and Machine Works.—King & Son have built iron and machine works.

Winston—Box Factory.—Pepper & Woodard have equipped a tobacco-box factory and started operations.

Laurinburg, N. C.—A bank has been organized with A. L. James, president, and Thos. J. Gill, cashier.

Winston, N. C.—The Wachovia Loan & Trust Co. has been organized with F. H. Fries, president; Jas. A. Gray, vice president, and F. Shaffner, treasurer. The capital stock is $200,000.

Gulf, N. C.—The Glendon & Gulf Railroad, which is being built from Gulf to Fair Haven, a distance of ten miles, will be merged with the Durham & Charlotte Railroad Co. The latter company will extend it to Charlotte. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham, can give information.

Congressman Grady's Plan.

Editor Wilmington Messenger:

Please insert the enclosed letter in your daily for the benefit of all the aspirants to the various postoffices.

Respectfully,
I. R. FAISON.

WALLACE, N. C., April 14th, 1893.

Mr. H. I. Faison:

After five months of constant unrest and of anxiety about the contests for postmasterships, with not an average of thirty minutes per day to devote to the business for which I was elected to Congress, or to my private business while at home, I have decided that I will recommend nobody for postmaster until I am assured by such committee as may be selected for the purpose that the person applying is the choice of a majority of the Democratic patrons of the office. I make this suggestion: Let the applicants in your town, for instance, select, each, one member of a committee, and if necessary let the committee select an odd man, to take into consideration the claims and endorsements of all the applicants and certify who is the choice of the patrons of the office. In doing this I think the patron who has the most business with the office should have the most influence in the selection; but this is for the committee to decide, and it ought to be decided before anything else is done.

This is my best solution of the entanglement.

Yours, etc.,
B. F. GRADY.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

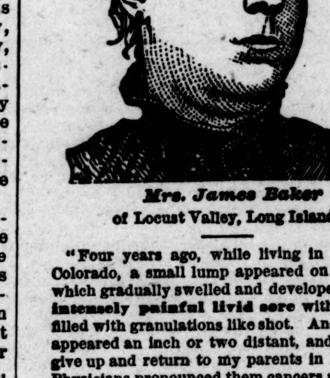
Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Why undergo terrible sufferings and endanger your life when you can be cured by Japanese Pile Cure; guaranteed by King Bros.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cancers in the Neck

Terrible Choking Sensation



Mrs. James Baker
of Locust Valley, Long Island.

"Four years ago, while living in Trinidad, Colorado, a small lump appeared on my neck, which gradually swelled and developed into an intensely painful livid sore with a centre filled with granulations like shot. Another sore appeared an inch or two distant, and I had to give up and return to my parents in Brooklyn. Physicians pronounced them cancers and

Performed An Operation

for their removal. I suffered a great deal before the operation, and far worse since. One of the cancers, the smaller one, healed over but was as sore as ever, while the other did not heal and was worse. The physicians told me I would have to submit to another operation, but

I said I would Die First

A similar lump a year ago came on the right side of my neck. For many months I could swallow only liquid or very soft food, and sometimes found great difficulty in speaking aloud. At the suggestion of a friend, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the only thing I regret is that I did not take it years ago, and thus have prevented terrible suffering, for had I taken the medicine, I sincerely believe I should not have needed any operation at all. These sores are now, after taking two bottles,

Completely Gone

and, I am satisfied, permanently healed up. The lump on the right side of my neck has nearly all dried up, and no longer causes me

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

any inconvenience. I can eat anything once more, and can use my voice as well as ever." MRS. JAMES BAKER, Locust Valley, Long Island

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Literary Notes.

Apropos of the approaching naval parade, the next number of Harper's Weekly, published April 19th, will contain several attractive illustrations of naval subjects, including a view of the rendezvous at Hampton Roads, a front-page picture by R. F. Zogbaum, naval manœuvre scenes, etc. Another prominent feature will be an article on the cavalry school at Sumur France, "A Nursery of French Cavalry," profusely illustrated. The Pope's exhibit at the World's Fair will be appropriately noticed, and the "Entrance to the Electrical Building" will be the subject of illustration. There will also be articles, with illustrations, on the Municipal Art Society, on the last of the old Dutch houses in Albany, and on several other timely and interesting topics.

Marion Harland will contribute to the next number of Harper's Bazar the first of a short series of articles entitled "Common-sense among the Chickens," containing practical directions and suggestions regarding the care of poultry, with valuable hints on poultry-raising for profit.

Ladies who intend going to the World's Fair this summer will find much information which may be of benefit to them, in an article on "The Visiting Woman in Chicago," which Laura Dayton Fessenden will contribute to Harper's Bazar for April 22d.

Edna Lyall's new story, "To Right the Wrong," the first instalment of which was published in Harper's Bazar for April 8th, will be continued in special eight-page monthly Supplements, the first of which will be given in the number of the Bazar published May 6th.

The plain truth is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla. No need of embellishment or sensationalism. Hood's Cures.

McDuffie's New Soda Fountain is in full operation. It is a beauty—new and novel design. You are invited to call.

It would be worth while for the ladies to bear in mind that if they take a gentle course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring, they will have no trouble with "prickly heat," "hives," "sties," "boils," or "black heads," when summer comes. Prevention is better than cure.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Many rise in the morning with a headache and no inclination for breakfast. This is due to torpidity of the liver and a deranged condition of the stomach To restore healthy action to these organs, nothing is so efficacious as an occasional dose of Ayer's Pills.

At McDuffie's Soda Fountain you can get the finest drinks. A specialty will be made in it this season.

At King Bro.'s Soda Fountain, that delicious and refreshing beverage, COCO COLA is on draught.

Itching, burning, scaly and crusty scalps of infants cleansed and healed, and quiet sleep restored by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold at King Bros.

Rheumatism, neuralgia, headache and pains of every kind instantly relieved by Johnson's Magnetic Oil. Sold by King Bros.

New Drinks this season at McDuffie's New Soda Fountain.

Magnetic Nervine quiets the nerves, drives away bad dreams, and gives quiet rest and peaceful sleep. Sold at King Bros.

Have you ever tried McDuffie's Chill Cure. It is quick and a positive cure.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOIE She can refer you to many of its friends.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	7⅞
Middling	7⅝
Strict Low Middling	7⅜
Low Middling	7

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 27 cents
Rosin dull at 70c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DWELLING HOUSE
FOR RENT.

That elegant residence, known as the "Willie Sheetz Place"—new, conveniently and pleasantly located on Cool Spring Street. Gas all through the house, and excellent water and other conveniences on the premises. For rent at lowest figures. Immediate possession given. For particulars apply at

SHEETZ'S FURNITURE STORE.

4—20—93 2t

Note Outstanding.

Any person holding a note given to John Campbell by L. A. Blue for $400, will please present it within thirty days for collection to

L. A. BLUE.

4—20—93 3t

DWELLING HOUSES
AT AUCTION.

On Monday, the 24th of April, 1893, I will sell at public auction THREE DWELLING HOUSES situated on Hillsboro Street, fronting about 50 feet and running back 150 feet; also one on Robeson Street the same size. All of the above houses are now occupied by good paying tenants. Terms made known day of sale. CHAS. GLOVER, Auct'r.

4—20—93 1t

TO BOARDERS.

Reduced rates for summer months begin April 15th, at

HOTEL LaFAYETTE.

Rooms in Overbaugh House *free*.
M. McI. MATTHEWS, Mgr.

4—20—93 4t

Administrator's Notice

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Patterson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment on or before the 2 th day of April, 1894, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 13th day of April, 1893.

ED. R. McKETHAN.
4—20—93 6t Public Administrator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACTS WONT DOWN!

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY GIVES A DOLLAR'S WORTH OF INSURANCE FOR EVERY DOLLAR PAID IN.

Mr. J. D. Brooks, Special Agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, has been in town for the past few days in the interest of his well known and popular company, and although money matters are so close, he has done some business. The Mutual Benefit is one of the very oldest Companies in America, and has assets amounting to over fifty-one millions of dollars. The official reports made to the Insurance Departments of the different States show that it has paid a larger average dividend than any other American Company. In liberality of policy contracts and fair dealings with its patrons it has no equal. As evidence of what its patrons think of the Company, we give a few of a great number of testimonials from the most prominent and successful business men in the State, as follows:

BURLINGTON, ALAMANCE Co., N. C., April 22, 1889.

Mr. John C. Drewry, State Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR:—I am this day in receipt of my policy, No. 149,639, in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., for $20,000 on the ten-payment plan. I commenced insuring my life some fifteen years ago, and have examined various plans and companies. The "Mutual Benefit" I have carefully looked into, and in consideration of its age, great strength, economical management, large dividends and especially the many liberal features of its policy, I pronounce it the most desirable life insurance I know of.

Yours truly,
LAWRANCE S. HOLT.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 3, 1892.

Mr. John C. Drewry, State Agent Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Raleigh, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—After a careful examination of the condition of the various Life Insurance Companies represented here, and of the policy contracts issued by them, I can say, without hesitation, that I consider the Mutual Benefit head and shoulders above them all, and would prefer a policy in it to any life company I know. I already carry a policy for $5,000 with you, and as soon as I can I shall take another, larger, if possible, than this one.

Yours truly,
B. G. COWPER, Gen. Ins. Ag't.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1891.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I consider the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark a first-rate company and safe in every respect. I have had one policy in the Company for over nineteen years, and have recently taken out another for $10,000 being well pleased with the first and the large dividends return on it.

Respectfully,
I. BATES,
Pres. New Hanover Bank.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1891.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—I hold a policy in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company which was taken out in 1874, and I regard the Company one of the best and most reliable institutions of its kind—well managed and safe.

Yours truly,
B. G. WORTH,
of Worth & Worth.

4—13—93

A NEW REGISTRATION
ENTIRELY!

According to the reading of the New Charter it has been decided that a NEW REGISTRATION entirely of the voters of the CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE is necessary to entitle them to vote in the election to be held

MONDAY, MAY 1st,

for a Mayor and 14 Aldermen for said City. The undersigned, therefore, will be found at the store of H. R. Novitzky up to and including Saturday, 29th inst., for the purpose of registering voters entitled to vote in said election.

W. G. HALL,
4—20—93 Registrar.

KING BROS.,
Druggists and Pharmacist,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Encouraged by the patronage extended, we have engaged the services of

MR. ALLEN LEE,

who can be found at our store any hour of the night, and will attend to calls for

MEDICINES, &c.

With every facility and latest and most approved remedies, we shall endeavor to merit and deserve the confidence of the public.

4—13—93 tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

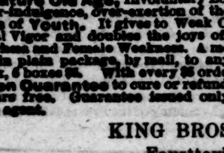
4—13—93

Notice to Policy Holders.

The Atlanta Home Insurance Company and the United Underwriters Insurance Company having withdrawn from Fayetteville, notice is hereby given to the Policy Holders of said Companies that any endorsements desired on outstanding policies must be obtained from the home office in Atlanta, Ga.

4—13—93 3t

MAGNETIC NERVINE.



is sold with written guarantee to cure Nervous Prostration, Fits, Dizziness, Headache and Neuralgia and Wakefulness, caused by excessive use of Opium, Tobacco and Alcohol; Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, causing Misery, Insanity and Death; Barrenness, Impotency, Lost Power in either sex, Premature Old Age, Involuntary Losses, caused by over-indulgence, Over-exertion of the Brain and Errors of Youth. It gives to Weak Organs their Natural Vigor and doubles the joys of life; cures Leucorrhœa and Female Weakness. A month's treatment, in plain package, by mail, to any address, $1 per box, 6 boxes $5. With every $5 order we give a Written Guarantee to cure or refund the money. Circulars free. Guarantee issued only by our exclusive agent.

KING BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

STORE LOTS
FOR SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made in the cause of J. D. Ballentine and others *ex parte*, approved by His Honor Spier Whitaker, Judge, on March 18th, 1893, the undersigned will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., on April 22nd, 1893, at 12 o'clock M., the vacant lot in S. E. corner of the Market Square, known as the "Jamb Store," recently occupied by A. H. Watson, and the warehouse lot adjoining and south of the Hinsdale drug store lot, all of which property is fully described in said order, and in the division of the Stalert or Arey property as of record doth appear.

Terms: Cash.

J. D. BALLENTINE, Commissioner.
CHARLES GLOVER, Auctioneer
N. W. RAY, Att'y.
March 20, 1893.

What is Life Assurance?

An easy means of securing your wife and family against want in the event of your death.

A creditable means of securing a better financial standing in the business world.

The most safe and profitable means of investing your savings for use in after years.

All Life Insurance is good. The

Equitable Life

is the best.

For full particulars, address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,
FOR THE CAROLINAS, Rock Hill, S. C.

To All Who Wear Clothing!

DON'T FORGET

Our Goods Are All New and Not Old Stock,

AND IT IS A NOTED FACT THAT

J. A. BURNS & CO.

KEEP THE BEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,
J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

Annual Meeting.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hope Mills Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company at Hope Mills on Saturday, April 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

W. C. HOUSTON, JR., Pres't.

3—30—93 3t

Ladies, Insure your Lives!

PROVIDE FOR YOUR CHILDREN.

Take a 15 or 20 year Policy. If you die your children will get the money, and if you live to the end of the period, you will get the money yourself. Every mother should insure her life for the benefit of her children.

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Husband and Wife may also be had, payable at the death of the first. Or,

JOINT LIFE POLICIES

To Business Partners, payable at the death of the first. For Rates, etc., call on or address

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent,
New York Life, Fayetteville, N. C.

3—30—93 1m

NEW SPRING - STYLES
—IN—
Millinery
—AT—
Miss M. H. SMITH'S.

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NORTHERN CITIES WITH COMPLETE STOCK AND LATEST STYLES.

3—23—93 tf

DON'T FORGET THE OLD STAND!

Where you can always find a full line of

Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, CUTLERY, HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Don't forget to take our price. Goods delivered free all over town.

Yours truly,
D. A McMILLAN.

3—9—93 tf

DEAFNESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful where all Remedies FAIL. Ills. book & proofs free. Address F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

MILK

AND CREAM can be kept perfectly fresh and sweet five to seven days WITHOUT USING ICE. Simple, cheap, unfailing. Sample free. Write. THE PRESERVALINE MFG. CO., Sole Mfrs. and Patentees 10 Cedar St., New York

Indispensable in Every good Kitchen.

As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

4—6—93 5t

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT :

Most Desirable
ARTICLES FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
Souvenier Spoons.
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS
TO THE "TRADE" ON
Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Silver-plated Ware
—AND—
Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,
Jewelers,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

2—9—93

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE
—AND—
House Trimmings,
DRESSED AND ROUGH
LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL
—AND—
PERSON STREET.

Sale by Order of Court.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., in case of T. S. Lutterloh *vs.* J. E. Davis I will, on Monday, May 1st, 1893, at 11 o'clock at the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., expose to sale by public auction for cash, about 30 acres of land, beginning on the bank of Big Rockfish Creek and running S. 8° E. 10 chains 50 links to the corner on the Robeson County Line, then N. 74° E. 61 chains to a stake; then N. 8° E 9 chains to Rockfish Creek, then up the creek to the beginning.

J. B. SMITH,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.

4—6—93

NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP; PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4—6—93 tf

INSURE WITH McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office: Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000 of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

Young Men
Young Women

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY

BY OBTAINING SUBSCRIBERS FOR

The Southern States.

Is a beautifully illustrated monthly magazine devoted to the South. It is full of interest for every resident of the South and ought to be in every Southern household.

Everybody Can Afford It

as it costs only $1.50 per year or 15 cents for a single copy.

We Want an Agent in Every Southern City and Town. Write for sample copies and particulars to the

MANUFACTURERS' RECORD PUBLISHING CO.
Baltimore Md.

4—6—93

PLUMBING.

I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 9, 1893—tf

"For Years,"

Says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make a sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from

thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

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Making Liquid Air.

The Pall Mall Budget of London published an interview with Professor James Dewar on what is represented as being "a great scientific discovery," that of making liquid air. Introductory to the interview the article says that "his liquefactions of permanent gases and the use of vacua to preserve great cold mark one of the most important chemical discoveries of the century." It is held by scientists that any gas may be liquefied if the pressure and cold may be obtained and a vessel of sufficient strength to withstand the great pressures.

Of the gases that may be liquefied carbonic acid gas has been found to be the cheapest and readiest made, and while it has been known for many years that it could be liquified it has generally been so prepared only in small quantities for scientific uses. The use of compressed air as a motive power has presented many difficulties, the principal one being its bulkiness, hence large vessels must be used in order to get a sufficient amount of motive power, and it is hard to make these strong enough and at the same time light in weight.

As a motive power it is used at a pressure of from 600 to 900 pounds. But if Professor Dewar has discovered an economical and ready way of liquefying it, it will tend to solve a problem in carrying a motive power in storage bulk that will be of great benefit to the students in this line. In the talk with the representative of Pall Mall Budget, he says:

"Well, I don't think there's very much to say, because I've told all I have to tell about the matter in my two lectures, but I do believe there's a great deal more to be learned about the subject. You see, at present we've got these gases down to 210 degrees below zero, and the lowest possible temperature is 274 degrees below. If we could get some 30 degrees lower down, we might liquefy hydrogen. Hydrogen has never been liquefied in a free state yet.

"Now, it's a strange thing that air can be made into a homogeneous fluid. You would think, as oxygen can be liquefied at 182 degrees and nitrogen not until 192 degrees, that as you made the air colder and colder the oxygen would become liquid first and then the nitrogen. I saw that prediction made in a standard work only the other day. Now, I dare say, you will ask why the oxygen don't come down first."

Stepping quickly back to the desk Professor Dewar took up a pencil and began to draw with rapid strokes on the back of a letter. The diagram when it was finished looked more like the law of diminishing returns turned up on one side than anything else that I am acquainted with. While he drew he rapidly explained how the influence of atmospheric pressure on the different volumes of nitrogen and oxygen in air makes them boil almost exactly at the same temperature. As he made each point he frowned a little, drawing up the wrinkles between his eyes. "Now, that, in the old theological days, would have been taken as a providential dispensation. The strange thing is that when liquid air evaporates again they are under the same pressure, and the nitrogen goes off first, as you would expect.

"Ozone can be liquefied by acting on the vapor given off from liquid oxygen by electricity. It is a splendid dark blue color, almost as dark as indigo. Ozone has not the same molecule as oxygen, and the electricity breaks up three twos into two threes. That is the secret of it. The queer thing about liquid ozone is that when it goes back into gas again it explodes. You wouldn't think it, but it is stronger than dynamite as an explosive. It's simply because the ozone goes back into the molecular form of oxygen so fast. The force that comes from the electricity makes it explode without meeting with any outside body. It's a tremendous explosive.

"We have discovered that liquid oxygen acts as a lens. It is so transparent to heat, so to speak, that even at 182 degrees below zero you can focus heat on it from one side and light a piece of paper by it on the other. You know that's just what happens in the earth. The sun's heat gets focused on to the earth through the lens formed by the vacuum of space, which is so cold that it hasn't any temperature at all—absolutely zero."

Professor Dewar gave a lecture on "Liquid Air" at the Royal institution in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Lord Salisbury and other notable persons. He showed that by the withdrawal of heat the air is converted into a liquid with total loss of chemical properties, incapable of supporting combustion, or of entering into combination even with phosphorus and sodium, while certain physical properties remain. The conversion of oxygen into ozone was also described, and the retention by oxygen of its peculiar optical properties at the lowest temperature was demonstrated by the very dense and well defined bands of its spectrum. In ordinary conditions oxygen shows no unreasonable thermal absorption, but at low temperature its thermal absorptive power becomes manifest.

An Interesting Use of Photography.

Boston Advertiser.

A French photographer lately invented a process by which a bit of ordinary paper—the leaf of a book, for example—can be made sensative to the light without affecting the rest of the page. Acting on this hint, the French war minister has begun to take the portraits of conscripts and recruits on the paper which gives their height, complexion, age, etc., and the cheapness and swiftness of the operation, which is already in use in the French army, is something remarkable. It costs only a cent to give two copies of a portrait of Jacques Bonhomme—one for his individual register and the other for his muster roll—and so rapid is the process that in a few hours a whole regiment can be so photographed. The soldiers file along one by one, and each sits for three seconds in the photographic chair, and the thing is done.

Some Strange Misnomers.

Much of the Russia leather comes from Connecticut, Bordeaux wine from California. Italian marble from Kentucky, French lace from New York, and Spanish mackerel from the New Jersey coast. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery comes from Buffalo, N. Y., but there is nothing in its name to criticise for it is truly golden in value, as thousands gladly testify. Consumption is averted by its use, and it has wrought many positive cures. It corrects torpid liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, banishes dyspepsia and scrofula, renews the lease of life, and tones up the system as nothing else will do. What is more, it is *guaranteed* to do all this, or the price is refunded.

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Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 9, 1892.

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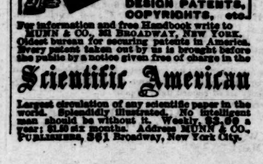

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect March 19th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:06 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Rameur,	6:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 a. m
Leave Stokesdale,	10:35 a. m
Arrive Madison,	11:25 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

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General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.	No. 41, Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 35, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 08	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 33	6 01	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 33	6 01	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	7 58	2 35
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence.	10 25	10 40	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.			
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 48	7 58	.....
Leave Goldboro.	3 20	7 35	8 43	.....
Leave Magnolia.	4 30	8 42	9 55	.....
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00	10 15	11 35	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED April 18th, 1893.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 48, Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	9 34	9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	11 30	12 50

	No. 48 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30	7 45	4 00	.....
Leave Magnolia	11 10	9 16	5 37	.....
Leave Goldsboro	12 2	10 17	6 56	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	11 00	7 43	.....

	No. 14 Daily.			
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	7 45	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 54	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	8 30	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	1 00	9 40	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:48 P M. Greenville 6:28 P M., Kinston 7:30 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M, Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington on 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 9:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:00 P. M., arrives Washington 7:30 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:0 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:3 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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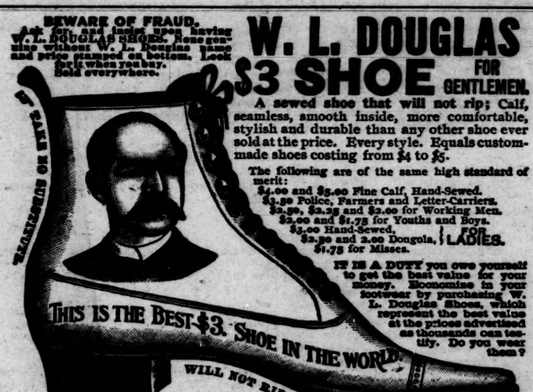

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Widows of such soldiers and sailors are entitled (if not remarried) when their soldier's death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support. Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to service.

Children are entitled (if under sixteen years) in almost all cases where there was no widow, or she has since died or remarried.

Parents are entitled if soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in late war or in regular army or navy.

Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under other laws, without losing any rights.

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Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are also entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.

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